



PATENT SPECIFICATION

DRAWINGS ATTACHED

875.750

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Skipping Rope

I, WILLIAM RECALMA, of 937, East Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, a British Subject, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention has reference to skipping ropes for children, by which two ropes may be rotated in unison and in opposite directions.

In accordance with the present invention two ropes are combined to be turned as a unit, and by means of tandem swivel connections at the ends, and by making the ropes of unequal length, they may be turned together and rotated oppositely each participant in the turning of the ropes requiring to use only one hand.

In the drawings, illustrating a preferred embodiment of the invention,

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a pair of ropes in accordance with my invention, shown extended and in part broken away and in part sectioned.

Fig. 2 shows a diagrammatic view of a pair of ropes extended as they would appear when placed on the ground preparatory to starting to turn the ropes, the ropes and handles being shown as broken away.

Fig. 3 shows two rope sections taken by themselves and illustrates the use of end and center sections of different weights.

Fig. 4 is a detail, enlarged view of a section of rope with a spinning weight, the latter shown in section.

The skipping rope as herein disclosed is made up of two ropes 1 and 2 of unequal length, so that when turned in opposite directions one rope may pass inside the orbit of the other. The ropes are attached to handles 3, preferably of wire twisted to form connecting loops 4, and the ends 5 turned inward to engage hand grips 6 of wood or plastic.

For attachment of the ropes to the handles two swivel connections are used for each end

connected in tandem. These consist of outer swivels 7 to which the handles connect by the loops 4, and to these swivels are connected inner swivels 8 by means of rings 10. The shorter rope attaches directly to the inner swivels 8 and the longer attaches to the outer swivels by means of rings 9 attaching to the rings 10. The swivels are preferably of a ball bearing type in common use, but any swivel like connection for each rope could be used so long as the ropes are free to turn easily without binding, and separate swivel connections are provided for each rope so they may turn independently.

Where extremely light, thin ropes are used, such as plastic ropes and the like, it may be desirable to weight the ropes to make them turn better by adding to the centrifugal pull on the ropes. For this I provide weights 11 of lead or other heavy substance fixed on the ropes and encased in rubber or like cushioning material 12, as shown in figure 4. Such weights are not essential, and they are not used on ropes of sufficient weight to turn easily.

Instead of using weights the ropes could be made with heavier center sections, as shown in figure 3. In this light end sections 13 are used with heavy center sections 14, the ratio preferably being twenty five percent of the length to each end section and fifty percent to the center.

Causing the ropes to spin is not done the same as with ordinary skipping ropes, but may be accomplished in several ways. The simplest way is to lay the ropes extended on the ground, spread out as in figure 2, with the ropes 15 and 16 spaced apart. The handles 17 would be grasped by the users and to the handles is imparted a quick upward movement. This starts the ropes spinning in opposite directions and the spinning may be continued by imparting a continuous up and down rhythmic movement to the handles, pivoting the wrists and forearms. The spin-

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ning may be started by imparting the movement to one or both handles and may be continued with both or with one, or if desired one person may use the rope by attaching one
 5 handle to a fixed support such as a post. Any preferred form of handle may be used. Another way to start the spinning is to hold the handles with the rope extended between the users and jiggle the handles up and down
 10 at the outset.

For best results ropes of sufficient weight to extend the ropes fully outward when spinning are used, but light ropes may be employed, or they can be weighted as in figures
 15 3 and 4.

The ropes may be of any desired length from six feet or so upward and the two ropes may be of different colors to give a more exciting effect to the spinning ropes.

20 WHAT I CLAIM IS:—

1. A skipping rope comprising a pair of handles, two ropes of unequal length, swivels attached to the handles one to each thereof, a pair of swivels to which the ends of the
 25 shorter rope are attached, rings connecting the shorter rope swivels to the handle attached swivels with said connected swivels free to

turn oppositely in relation to each other and to which rings the longer rope is attached.

2. A skipping rope comprising a pair of
 30 handles, inner and outer swivels connected in tandem for each handle, said handles attaching to the outer swivels, skipping rope connected to the outer swivels, and a further skipping rope connected to the inner swivels to
 35 turn thereon, said further rope being of less length than the rope connected to the outer swivels.

3. A skipping rope as in claim 2 in which the skipping ropes are weighted in a manner
 40 to increase the centrifugal force applied to the ropes when spinning.

4. A device as set out in claim 3 in which the weighting of the ropes consists in attaching a weight centrally to each rope and sheathing
 45 the weights with cushioning material.

5. A skipping rope substantially as herein described and as shown in the accompanying drawings.

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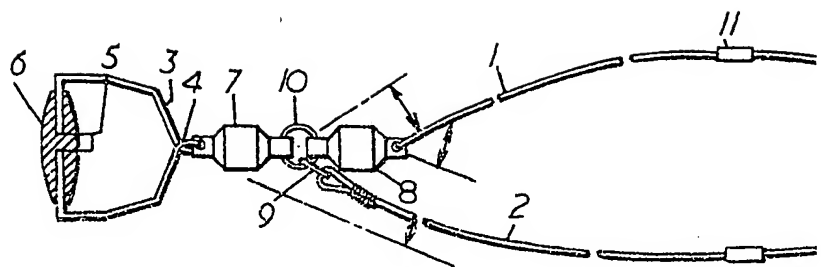


FIG. 2.

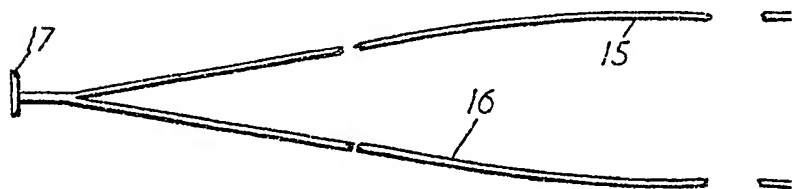


FIG. 3.

